

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 17 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 86 " 74

August 17 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 82
Humidity " 82 " 79

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.80

2916 日七初月七年卯乙

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915.

二拜禮 號七十月八英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

U.S. NEWSPAPERS' STRANGE ALLEGATIONS.

Kaiser and von Bethmann Hollweg.

GREECE AND THE WAR.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

August 16, 5.00 a.m.
The New York World devotes three of its pages to an exposure of German intrigues in the United States, based on correspondence of representatives of the German Government, including the Imperial Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, with its agents in the United States. It includes the fomenting of strikes, the subsidizing of newspapers, and the financing of lecturers and authors.

The chief agents were Count Bernstorff, Captain Paper (Doctor Albert, chief German financial agent) and includes well-known financiers in Berlin, Frankfurt and New York.

It is estimated that two million dollars a week were thus expended.

The World states that, while protesting against shipments of munitions to the Allies, the German Government actually owns a company which is secretly building munition works in the United States and asserts that this company is now negotiating to supply Britain and Russia with munitions, though it does not intend to deliver the goods.

Later.

The Providence Journal asserts that the Government at Washington is about to take such action as will result in sensational disclosures regarding persistent violations of neutrality laws by German Embassy officials and others.

It says that a bag of documents, found in the possession of a German secret service agent, has proved that the passport frauds in New York and elsewhere, are directly attributable to Captain Boyed, the German naval attaché.

Included among the documents is a list of German reservist officers, who were to be returned to Europe on forged passports, which is headed with the name of Captain Horn, who attempted to explode Vancouver Bridge, on the Canadian border.

It is stated that Horn has signed a confession implicating a high German Government official in the United States.

The Journal concludes that the United States Government can remain silent no longer in view of the immense amount of evidence it has, including attempts to bribe labour leaders, to create a conspiracy among banking institutions controlled by German-Americans, to poison horses and mules at New Orleans, to involve the United States with Mexico, to stir up strikes and sedition by forming alleged peace associations, and to compel the Government to act in a fraudulent plot prepared against British warships outside New York harbour.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY CLAIMS INDICATE BRITISH PROGRESS.

August 16, 4.30 a.m.
A Turkish communique indicates that the British are progressing since their recent landing at Arburua in Gallipoli, as it says that the Turkish artillery on Friday dispersed a battalion of infantry on the Anafarta Plain, while it also claims to have repulsed an attack on the Turkish right wing north of Arburua on Thursday.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AUSTRIAN ARMoured TRAINS BEATEN OFF.

August 16, 4.30 a.m.
A Rome communique says that enemy armoured trains, which attacked the railway station at Serravalle, in the Valley of the Adige, and the Italian positions south-east of Monfalcone, were repulsed. The Italians advanced considerably in the Valley of Sexten and in the Plezzo and Monte Nero districts.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY ATTACKS GENERALLY REPULSED.

August 16, 4.30 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd the official communique states that there is no change in the Riga region, but there is more severe fighting in the Dyneburg district. Persistent German attacks in the region between the Narva and Bug rivers have been repulsed. The Russians have checked the Austro-German attacks on the railway between Siedlitz and Lukow, taking eight hundred prisoners. Attacks on Novogeorgievsk fortress have been generally repulsed.

RUSSIAN PRAISE OF BRITAIN.

August 16, 5.20 a.m.
Reuter's representative in Petrograd says an excellent effect has been produced by the publication by the British Ambassador of a statement regarding the extent of British naval and military participation in the war.

The Ambassador states that when Turkey declared war, Russia asked Great Britain to divert a portion of the Turks from the Caucasus by a counter-demonstration at some other point; hence the operations at the Dardanelles.

The Novoe Vremya pays a tribute to the priceless services of the British Fleet, including the keeping open of the port of Archangel. It also accords glowing praise to the British creation of an enormous army and the gallantry of the British troops, and points out the danger of a premature move on the Western front.

FRENCH CROPS PROMISE WELL.

August 16, 5.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the crop statistics are most reassuring. The crop of 1915 will be gathered in less time than that of 1913, notwithstanding the lack of agricultural labour. There are indications that there will be an average wheat yield and that oats will be abundant.

FRANCE AND BRITISH COAL.

August 16, 5.55 p.m.
Upon learning of the latest order prohibiting the exportation of any British coal except under licence, the French Government immediately sent a high official to London to represent the complete dependence of France upon England for coal. Every assurance has now been given that exportation to France will be facilitated to the utmost possible extent.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S WANING FAVOUR.

August 16, 12.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says he has information from a good source that the relations between the Kaiser and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg have become less cordial than formerly. It is said that the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is imminent and that his probable successor will be General Count von Bissing, the ex-Governor of Belgium. Some circles in Berlin regard Bissing as a strong man with an iron hand, who will be of inestimable value to Germany when peace negotiations are opened.

THE POPE'S SYMPATHY.

August 16, 5.55 p.m.
According to a Munich paper His Holiness the Pope has sent 10,000 marks for the relief of sufferers in East Prussia, whose sad fate he deplures.

GERMAN ATTACK ON M. VENEZELOS.

August 16, 5.55 p.m.
A telegram from Athens reports that a Royal decree calls up to the colours the class of 1915. M. Venezelos has had a two hours' further audience with the King, and it is stated that the interviews were somewhat stormy. M. Venezelos, on departing from the Palace, received an ovation. Reuter's correspondent in Athens says he is in a position to state that M. Venezelos will only expose his views to the King when his Majesty summons him to do so. His return to power is considered certain. German circles in Athens are spreading reports that M. Venezelos has changed his views and accuses him of lacking in character. They say that the breach between him and King Constantine is an insurmountable as was that between the Kaiser and Bismarck.

WAR ITEMS.

German Reinforcements for Northern France.

Amsterdam, July 8.—A correspondent telegraphs from Herzogenrath that many trains with German troops for Northern France are passing. A train has arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle with 700 French prisoners of war. The Journal de Genes learns from diplomatic sources in Rome that six German army corps have recently been transferred from the eastern to the western front.

Shell-Making Stopped.

Amsterdam, July 8.—It is stated that the Italian aviators who dropped bombs on Trieste caused great damage, several buildings being set on fire. Serious explosions occurred. The civilian population were very excited. A Rome message to the Petit Journal says in consequence of the damage caused by the bombardment by an Italian airship of technical works at Trieste the Austrians have been obliged to stop the manufacture of the 305mm. shell.

Sale of Interned Ships.

In the House of Commons on July 8, Major Archer Shee asked whether the Government would consider the suggestion that German and Austrian mercantile vessels interned in the United Kingdom harbours be sold for the benefit of the compensation and insurance funds against damage done to our own mercantile marine. Mr. Bunciman said the point raised had not been overlooked, but it was not proposed to take the action suggested at present. He was not aware that interned ships had been sold by any of the Allied Governments.

How the War Loan Would Vanish in a Few Months.

In a speech at Alderley, Cheshire, on July 7 in which he urged everybody to help the War Loan, Lord Sheffield said he did not think the war would reach us in England, still, he was a bold man who would say it was impossible if we were slack. A few months' invasion would cost us more in material alone than all we were asked to raise in the Loan.

Explosion at the Golden Horn.

Paris, July 8.—The Journal publishes a message from Athens stating that a violent explosion destroyed a large quantity of munitions stored in the Turkish arsenal of Tarchana, situated at the Golden Horn. The inhabitants of Constantinople felt a big shock, and were seized with panic, being unaware of the cause of the explosion.

100 German Officers Killed by Turks.

Rome, July 8.—A despatch to the Tribuna from Constantinople states that irritation against the Germans is increasing. A hundred German officers have been killed by the Turks. The wounded at Constantinople have been increased by twenty thousand men. Troops sent to Gallipoli weep. The supply of ammunition is failing. Several Turkish politicians have been killed.

"Konstantinburg."

Paris, July 8.—Persons arriving from Constantinople affirm that the town has become completely German. By a decree of the Sultan, the German language has become obligatory in all the schools. The post offices are administered by Germans. The signboards over all the shops are now written in the German language. The Deutsche Bank has transferred its headquarters to the Ottoman Ministry of Finance.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE.

ATTEMPTS TO SECURE INTERNAL PEACE.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]
London, Received, Aug. 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says an appeal to Mexico by the Latin-American Conference has been published. Without any intimation of armed intervention, it calls on the Mexican leaders to meet somewhere in Mexico, or on neutral ground, to "adopt the first steps necessary for the constitutional reconstruction of the country."

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is said that the French crop statistics are most reassuring. It is stated that M. Venezelos' interviews with the king have been stormy.

German attacks between the region of the Narva and the Bug have been repulsed.

The Italians have advanced considerably in the valley of Sexten and the Monte Nero districts.

According to a Munich paper the Pope has sent 10,000 marks for the relief of the sufferers in East Prussia.

It is said that M. Venezelos will only expose his views to the king when his Majesty summons him to return to power.

The Russians checked Austro-German attacks on the railway between Siedlitz and Lukow taking 800 prisoners.

A Turkish communique indicates that the British have been progressing since their recent landing at Arburua in Gallipoli.

Our Shanghai correspondent cables that a man named Macfarlane senior warden of the Municipal Gaol is charged with the murder of his wife.

An American journal asserts that the Government at Washington is about to take action which will result in sensational disclosures.

It is said that German agents have been fomenting strikes, subsidizing newspapers, financing lecturers and authors, at a cost of 2,000,000 dollars weekly.

Every assurance has been given to the French Government by the British Government that the exportation of coal to France will be facilitated to the utmost possible extent.

At Petrograd an excellent effect has been produced by the publication by the British Ambassador of a statement regarding the extent of the British naval and military participation in the war.

A message from Amsterdam says that the relations between the Kaiser and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg are less cordial than formerly. It is said that the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is imminent.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, August 24.

Sale of Leasehold Property.

G. A. Lammer's Sales Room—

3 p.m.

Saturday, August 28.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.,

meeting of Shareholders—noon.

NOTICES

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Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean officials and merchants in
this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 160,
Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
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Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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Private Hotel, Residential only.

OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished through-
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Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms
can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board.
Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot
and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c., No Extras.
Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either
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EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM
ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

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H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for
Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

THE MANAGER.

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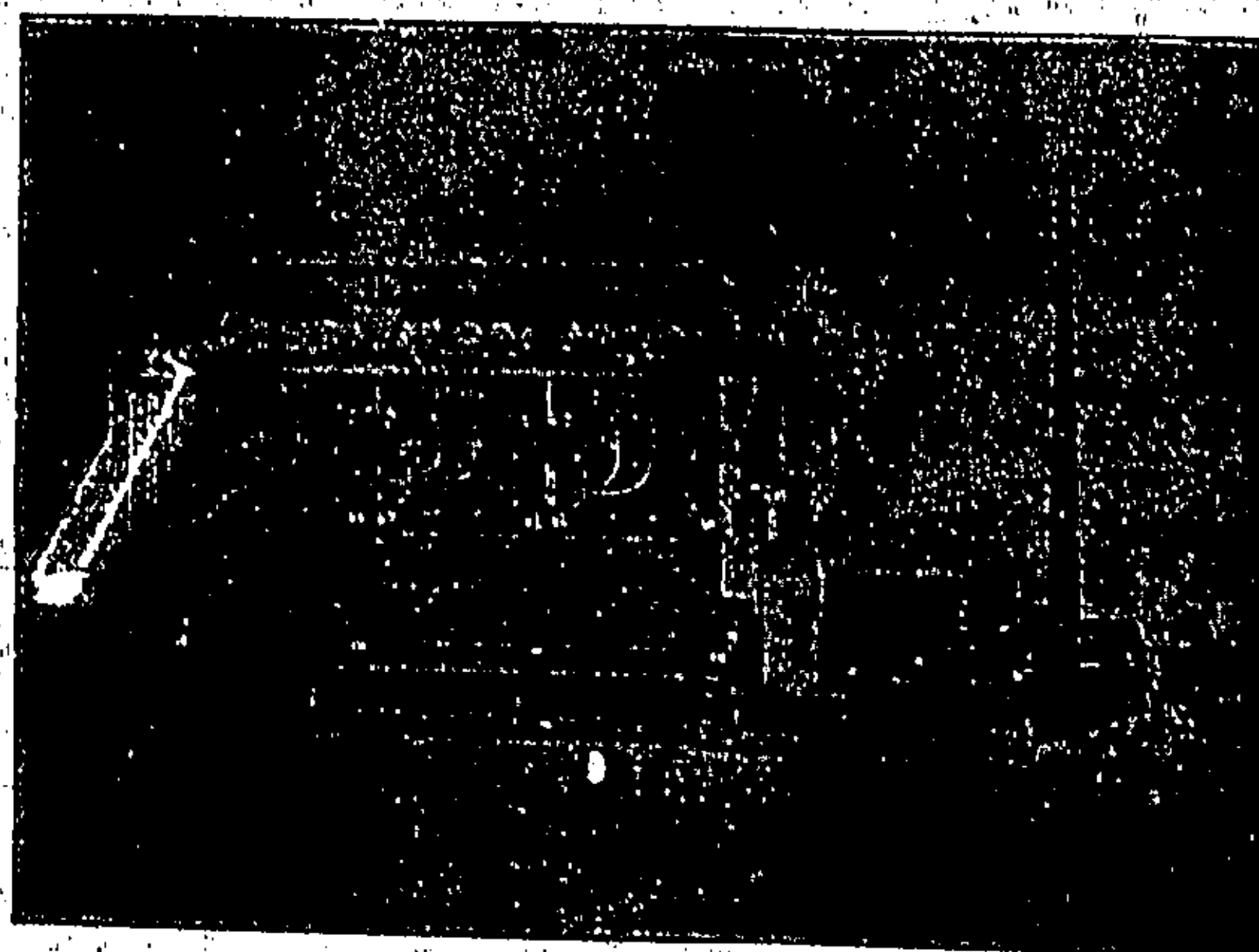
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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL.
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in
Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine; Roof Garden and Social
Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Pacific Trade.
The only course open to the
(Pacific Mail) company under the
circumstances was to sell its ships
and, taking advantage of a decline of
the high prices prevailing for
vessels at the present time, this the
company has done, leaving their
rivals, the Japanese, masters of the
field. The European shipowner
has little chance of stepping into
the place vacated by the Pacific
Mail. Like the American vessels
they will be compelled under
the new law to man their vessels
with European crews, and meet
the competition of the cheaply
operated and subsidised Japanese
ships, with the added probability
of losing their crews in American
Pacific ports. The venture is
entirely of too doubtful a char-
acter to be attempted. Obviously
the new law is the most foolish
piece of legislation ever placed
on the statute book of the United
States and, as we have already
said, it will not be long ere it is
regretted by those who have been
the means of passing it.

Daily Press.

The War Loan.

Hongkong is the headquar-
ters of several other important
corporations, like the four leading
Eastern insurance companies, for
instance, who, if they have not
already done so, might combine
patriotism with profit by investing
part of their reserves in the War
Loan, as the Prudential and other
Insurance Companies of England
and the Canadian Insurance Com-
panies have done. In the case
of Canada it is the more creditable,
as in self-governing colonies
there is the obligation to
subscribe to local loans. We do
not for a moment wish to suggest
that the local companies have
neglected an obvious patriotic
duty. Subscriptions to the War
Loan are not publicly announced
like subscriptions to the Prince of
Wales' National Relief Fund, but
doubtless in time the Directors of
Public Companies, at least, will
announce to shareholders what
they have done in this respect,
and we cannot but hope and be-
lieve that the local support accord-
ed to the War Loan will be found
to have been worthy of the im-
portant interests of the Colony.

China Mail.

Italy and the Ammunition
Question.

Fortunately, Italy is in a better
situation than her Allies. She has
been able to watch events for a
period of ten months, during a
large part of which her military
preparations have been carried
out most actively and success-
fully. The experience gained by
the Allies has, nevertheless, to
be borne in mind by her; she
has to remember that all antici-
pations are inadequate, and all
quantities, even though consid-
ered boundless at first glance, have
still to be increased. The
safety of the country may depend
upon the abundance or the in-
sufficiency of the provision of war
material. Italy, on the other hand,
is placed at a disadvantage,
through her having entered late
in the war, by the fact that her
Allies have already broken the
neutral markets, including the
United States market. Italy
therefore can only with difficulty
find aid among neutral nations.
This makes it incumbent upon
private industrial firms to con-
tribute to the supplies, and Italian
technical institutions are work-
ing actively for co-ordinating
the productive capacity of all
the mechanical establishments
throughout the country, with a
view to supply the Army with the
required means of defence and
offence.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



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Olives Instant Relief
No matter what your cough or
croup may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unrivalled.
TAKEN 2 or 3
times a day
before meals
BRING
CURE FOR ASTHMA

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APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of ladies always keep a box of
Martin's pills in the home, so that the first
sign of any irregularity of the system a
timely dose may be administered. Those who
use them recommend them as the most
reliable, all ailments and disorders of the
menstrual system, or for the free flow
of the blood, or for the free flow of the
blood, or for the free flow of the blood.

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quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to our business and sanitary
arrangements.

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PHOTOGRAPHER.
FLOOD PICTURES
of
CANTON, SHAMEN,
WEST RIVER
AND
VARIOUS DISTRICTS
NOW ON SALE
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Professor Beesly.
To the majority of trade unionists the name of Professor Beesly, who has died at the age of 74, means nothing at all. Yet, in conjunction with his friend, Mr. Frederic Harrison, he did a great deal in the seventies to remove the prejudice against trade unions. Professor Beesly was one of the brilliant circle of Oxonians described by Mr. Frederic Harrison in his "Autobiographic Memoirs," and was also one of that distinguished Communist group, which included Mr. Harrison and Dr. Bridges.

Such a Discovery.
In the current issue of the *Bystander* Mr. Joseph Conrad is referred to as having been "known as a novelist for some time only to a comparatively small circle of admirers," but he "has lately come into his own, and now commands a big following says the *Globe*." We could understand this sort of thing in the halfpenny snipet Press, but when we find a sixpenny weekly describing a writer who for years has been acknowledged as one of the greatest living masters of English as having only lately "come into his own" we are really left gasping. Evidently it pays better to go on to "the halls."

General Braithwaite.
The best Chief of the General Staff it has ever been, my fortune to encounter in war," as Sir Ian Hamilton describes Major-General Walter Phipps Braithwaite, was engaged at the War Office for some months after hostilities broke out, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He has been a General Staff officer for many years; since, in fact, he won the attention of his chiefs in South Africa, where he took part in several important engagements.

General Braithwaite, who is the son of a clergyman and the grandson of the Seigneur of Noirmont, Jersey, had the good fortune to see service immediately he received his commission in the Somerset Light Infantry, going through the Darnley Expedition of 1886 and being mentioned in despatches. As he is not yet fifty, General Braithwaite may yet gain some of the "epithets" which Sir "Iron" Hamilton refrained from piling on him.

Loan Vouchers for Dinners.
A patriotic and novel scheme has been adopted by the directors of the Waldorf Hotel (Ltd.). With a view to encouraging War Loan subscriptions, they are allowing a special discount to guests in the shape of War Loan vouchers in exchange for all receipts given in the hotel, restaurant, grill, and tea-room. Every customer lunching, dining, or staying in the hotel during July, August and September will receive a 5s. War Loan voucher for every 25 spent. In adopting this scheme the hotel have naturally not been unaware of the fact that some of their patrons might not want to be troubled with small war voucher scrip, and in this event it is suggested that they nominate the amount to some charity, thus contributing both to charity and the national emergency at the same time.

Mobilising the Chemists.
In setting up a Research Department the directors of British Dyes, Ltd., have taken a very practical step in mobilising the great chemical scientists of the country. An excellent choice has been made in nominating Dr. G. T. Morgan, of the Royal College of Science for Ireland, head of the Department, and Professor Meldola, who becomes chairman of the Advisory Council, is Professor of Organic Chemistry in the University of London, and is especially known as an authority on coal-tar dyes. Professors A. O. and W. H. Perkin, who are nominated members of the Advisory Council, are sons of the late Sir William Perkin, the discoverer of aniline dyes. The story has often been told how that discovery mainly benefited Germany, so that we are not yet independent of her in the matter of aniline and alizarine products.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes of the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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AMERICA'S FAITH.

Splendid Speech for the Allies.

A stirring speech for the Allies was made at the annual dinner of the Chicago alumni of Michigan University by a prominent Chicago lawyer, Mr. J. M. Zane. It aroused the utmost enthusiasm. He said:

"This is a war of ideas where every tongue must take a side. There is, there can be, no neutrality of ideas. Whoever speaks word of sympathy for freedom against autocracy is taking sides with humanity and progress. No sides in the quarrel! proclaim it as well.

To the angels that fight with the legions of hell.
(Applause.) And when this mighty struggle is ended, when this ruthless and bloodstained Moloch, this truly horrid King, besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice and parents' tears,
is manacled for ever, as he must and shall be, when the roll of nations is called, Russia will answer: "I was there; though tied down by a barbarous past, I had brought four free nations from under the heel of the unspeakable Turk, and the bones of my sons now are whitening on many a battlefield, where they fought and bravely died that Europe might be free." Little Serbia will answer: "I refused to become the serf of the Hun and the Teuton, I loved liberty and I hated slavery, and though terrible has been the penalty, we were brave soldiers in the war for the liberation of humanity." Italy will say: "Though I was the youngest of the nations, though all unready and almost betrayed by mercenary factions, I drew the sword of Garibaldi and Cavour that once before had vanquished the merciless Austrian."

France.
Whose blood ran mingling in the fount
That gave our land its name,
gallant, imperishable France will answer: "I stayed the mad giant in his onward rush and drove him back to his lair." Ireland, the land of a thousand sorrows, will answer: "I disdained all selfish thoughts and gave the names of my best and bravest to be traced on the blood-sprinkled roll." (Applause.) England Scotland, the land of orderly and sober liberty, the land of Milton & Vane, the land of Wallace and Bruce, the land of Sidney and Russell—Great Britain, the refuge of the oppressed, whose protecting Fleet saved Dewey at Manila, will say: "Though I sat impregnable behind the iron walls of my ships, in a quarrel not my own I gave my blood and my treasure with a lavish hand that alien lands should not be enslaved and that liberty should not perish from the earth." (Cheers.)

"Bloody but Unbowed."

And last and best of all, unconquerable Belgium. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we cannot think of her without emotion. Every heart calls up Virgil's noble line:

"Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt." (Tears are tears for undeserved misfortune, and mortal sufferings touch the soul.) Belgium, with her glorious King, that perfect knight without reproach or fear. Belgium, the saviour of the nations, will say: "I bowed not to the brutal Belial, I chose the noble path of honour and of valour. My land was laid waste, I saw the devastation and the slaughter of my innocent people, but I kept the faith."

My head is bloody but unbowed.
(Great applause.)

And when that great roll is called of the heroic nations in this struggle for liberty and democracy, shall we answer with a shameful tale of how we withheld even our good wishes of how Freedom's land her faith disowned? Nay, what is more shameful still, shall we confess that we, who are not asked to peril our lives and fortunes in the war, yet, by inglorious complaints of trade, put a single obstacle in the path of these heroic nations in their superb endeavour for the liberties of the world? No, let us all who love our dear best Motherland resolve that, so far as in us lies, that starry flag shall be kept unstained by such dishonour. And let us boldly say to the murderers of our own innocents in the Lusitania:

—We lift the starry flag on high
That fills with light our
sorrow sky;
The blades of heroes fence it
round,
Where'er it flies is holy
ground;
It makes the land as ocean
free,
And plants our freedom on
the sea,
Then hail the Banner of
the Free,
The starry Flower of
Liberty.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

The Prussian Diet in an Uproar.

The sitting in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on June 24 proves to have been a most uproarious affair, though naturally minimized in the official wireless version says the *Times*. Herr Liebknecht and other Socialists interrupted the debate with loud expressions of their desire for peace and caused a great disturbance.

The incident, according to Ruter telegrams, arose out of a speech of the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Delbrück, about the food supply of the nation. He announced new regulations relating to the War Corn Company, which would, he said, regulate the bread supply of the Empire for next year with the same effectiveness as it had done hitherto. The speech concluded with a reiteration of the German intention to persevere until victory had been secured, and was loudly applauded.

Dr. Delbrück was followed by a Radical Deputy, Herr Wiemer, who said:

"We are determined to hold out, come what may. When the

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Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.
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FOR SALE.—A nearly new 2 1/2 H.P. New Comet Motor-Cycle with complete equipment. On view at the NATIVE PRESERVES Co., No. 328, Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, Yau-mat.

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LOST OR STOLEN.—Scotch Terrier dog Brindle. Answers to Mac, Brass Collar with Licence No. Reward \$10. on returning to Kowloon Police Station or to D. Logan, Kowloon Dock. Any one Found with the dog after this Notice, will be Prosecuted.

quarrel arose among the Socialists as to the conclusion of peace, let us hope that Herr Heinemann expressed the opinion of the majority of Socialists when he declared that from no German mouth would come the cry of "Down weapons," until the enemy acknowledged that the German people was justified in developing all its capacity and economical strength.

Herr Liebknecht here interjected:—"We are of a totally different view. We have the masses with us. They want peace."

Continuing, Herr Wiemer said:—"We wish to maintain the unanimity of the people. That is the essential means to carry through all our efforts. Herr Liebknecht shouted:—"Capitalist efforts." Great disturbance and shouts of "Twaddle" followed. "Thereby," continued Herr Wiemer, "we shall create real guarantees against such wanton and sudden attacks."

Herr Braun (Socialist):—"May the Government neglect no opportunity to obtain a speedy peace! It would be a calamity for Germany to carry out the annexation ideas recommended by a German Federal Prince and many interested groups. Such a policy of conquest is rejected by the Socialist Party. The German people want no conquests, but a peace without humiliation or violence."

Replying to Herr Braun, Dr. Delbrück said:—"The sacrifices of war can only be successful when various circles support one another and do not cast reproaches at one another after the example of the previous speaker. (Great commotion among the Socialists.) The Government is making the utmost endeavours to secure a cheap and abundant food supply for the people. (A shout of "Seizure.") Articles like potatoes the preservation of which is extremely difficult, cannot be

seized. The Government is doing everything to obtain the best results. Only one thought can prevail in the war—namely, to end it so that we shall not again need to make war. This aim, which is that put before themselves by the Imperial Chancellor and the Government, should also be followed by the Socialists; if they possess an understanding of the true interests of the Fatherland." (Prolonged applause. Uproar amongst the Socialists.) Russian Colossus Almost Broken.

The sitting closed after a speech by the President, who said:—"Events in the southern theatre of war justify the calmness with which we took the Italian declaration of war. The Russian Colossus, as far as its main force is concerned, may be regarded as almost broken, and it will be incapable for the time being of a strong offensive. On the western front, the third hostile offensive has collapsed on the granite wall of our brave troops, who cannot be broken. We did not desire the naval war against England in its present form, but since England's method of warfare has forced it upon us we must go through with it inexorably until England alters her form of warfare against us and against friendly and really neutral States, and renounces her unjust claim to an exclusive domination of the seas in favour of full equality for all seafaring peoples. In the manufacture of war material the superiority of our industry is beyond all doubt. We should therefore regard the developments on all the fronts with complete confidence. What we have proved during the past months in military, economic, financial, and especially in inner moral force, should be to us a guarantee of victorious endurance so strong that no one can have the right to doubt God will give our arms victory."

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HIS GERMAN WIFE, Douglas Sladen		1.75
OCEAN TRAFFIC & TRADE, Olney Hatch		10.00
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ALTERNATING CURRENT WORK, Maycock		4.80
ARITHMETIC OF ALTERNATING CURRENTS, Crapper		2.00
DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR MAP OF THE BRITISH FRONT		80
THE POISON WAR, Alfred A. Roberts		4.00
THE WAR LORDS, A. G. Gardiner		80
THE ROAD TOWARDS PEACE, Chas. W. Ellis		3.50
BRITISH WAR FINANCE, 1914-1915, W. B. Lawson		4.80
THE MEANING OF THE WAR, Henri Bergson		80
THE GREAT WAR FOR THE GREATER PEACE, Commentaries		80
TO ALL THE WORLD, EXCEPT GERMANY, A. E. Stillwell		2.75
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WAR POEMS & OTHER TRANSLATIONS, Lord Curzon		3.50
SO AS BY FIRE, Notes on the War by H. S. Holland		80
THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PLOT, F. W. Wile		80
COMMONSENSE ABOUT THE WAR, Harold Owen		2.00
THE WAR & ITS ISSUES, John Owen		2.40
THE WORLD IN CRISIS, Sir Gilbert Parker		2.00
EVOLUTION & THE WAR, C. Mitchell		2.00

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香港總報館設在德輔道中

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BIRTH.

WRIGHT.—At the Government Civil Hospital on the 15th, instant to Mr. & Mrs. A.E. Wright a daughter.

DEATH.

WALKER.—By Telegram. Killed in Action at the Dardanelles. Charles Nigel Gordon Walker.
SHERIFF.—At Colombo, aged 90, the Father of Messrs. Sheriff Bros. Jewellers, 30 Queen's Road, late Chief Interpreter to the Sultan of Maldiva Island.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915.

GERMAN EFFRONTERY.

The Home mails have brought to hand the full text of Germany's reply to the American Note of June 10 last, and after digesting its contents, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, we have no doubt that our readers will remain more than ever convinced that no more impudent document has ever been addressed, under the guise of professed friendship, by one great Power to another. Not only does the Reply seek to bury the real issues in a multitude of meaningless platitudes—it also teems with hypocrisy and insults, and, in its concluding passages, advances a series of "proposals" which, if they do not amount to an attempt to browbeat the United States, at any rate constitute an endeavour to strike an unholy bargain with the American Government—a bargain which aims solely at the discomfiture of Great Britain and the removal of the confessed disadvantages under which Germany labours as a result of the impotency of her naval forces. The document, in fact, deliberately trifles with issues of the utmost gravity, and it could only have been drawn up by the leaders of a nation which has sought, and still seeks, to ride rough-shod over all canons of justice and all considerations of what is due from one civilised State towards another.

The Reply opens with a piece of cant which is as barefaced as it is astounding. It says that the concerns of the United States in seeing that the principles of humanity are realised in the present war, "finds a ready echo in Germany," adding that "the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity, just as it has always done." This from a nation which has ravaged Belgium and a great part of France, which has committed the most revolting atrocities on defenceless civilians, which has stooped to the lowest possible depths of cruelty in the use of asphyxiating gases on the battlefield, and which has, in the particular incident which has given rise to the American protests, wilfully murdered little children and innocent women! In the next breath Germany poses as having been "always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organised forces of an enemy country"—baby-killing and trawler-sinking to wit! But there is no need to dive further into the tissue of falsehood and mis-statements of which the Reply is composed. Its actual terms are its own best commentary.

There is, however, one point about the document which cannot escape observation. That is its deliberate evasion of the facts of the case. There is no mention whatever of America's demands for guarantees, no expression of regret for the murder of innocent passengers, no promise to make reparation for the loss of American lives, and above all, no undertaking to refrain from attacking passenger ships. The original excuse for the sinking of the Lusitania, categorically disposed of in the American Note—that the liner was armed and carried troops—has now been definitely abandoned as the flagrant lie that it was. Now Germany seeks to shelter herself under the weak extenuation that "it was to be expected" that after being torpedoed, the vessel would remain above water long enough to permit the passengers to enter the ship's boats! A more puerile and nauseating excuse could not possibly be imagined. In this case, motives count for nothing. Facts are everything. And it is by facts, that Germany's conduct in this particular incident, as indeed in the war as a whole, must be judged.

More Aeroplanes.

We stated yesterday that yet another two aeroplanes had been provided for the Empire by private individuals—the donors in this case being Sir Sassoon David and Sir Shaperji Broacha, both of Bombay. Such news makes cheering reading and even encourages feelings of boastfulness in the Britisher—who is tempted to ask what other Empire in the world's history has received so much loyal support from its subjects. And surely a certain amount of "swelled head" is almost pardonable under the circumstances. Only a year or so ago even our own people were telling us that, if ever Britain went to war, her Overseas subjects would fall away from her one after the other and would glat over her downfall. Fifteen months ago an Australian politician was passing through the Colony and, in course of conversation, he bitterly regretted that "England was done for," and that loyalty was the last thing anyone thought of nowadays. We asked him: "Would Australia stand by the Old country in the event of war?" and his reply was: "I like to believe so—but I can't help my doubts." That a very pleasant surprise was in store for this gentleman we all know; and thousands more have experienced the same sort of surprise. Before there was time to declare war even, the Dominions and the Colonies and India were, so to speak, falling over each other in their anxiety to help the Mother Country. And now, after a year of war, that anxiety, so far from waning, is ever increasing.

Singapore and the Anniversary. Talking of the loyalty of the Colonies we see from the Straits papers to hand yesterday that our prophecy was amply fulfilled and that Singapore, like Shanghai, gathered itself together on August 4 to testify publicly to its loyalty to the Empire and its readiness to do all in its power to help in carrying the war to a happy conclusion. The Singapore Free Press says that "a great gathering, not only fully representative of all classes of British subjects but including not a few whose hearts were with Britain in her national task."

The High Commissioner, the Admiral, the G.O.C. and the leading residents both European and Asiatic were on the platform, and appropriate speeches were delivered by representative men. Willard of our readers enlighten us as to this Colony's reason for remaining in splendid isolation by practically ignoring the Anniversary altogether? Is Hongkong to remain "just Hongkong" to the end of the chapter? At Singapore the Committee of the Straits Settlements Association, backed by the Chamber of Commerce, seems to have made itself responsible for the arrangements. Is our own Chamber of Commerce seeking in initiative—we will not say in patriotism—that it cannot organise so simple an affair as a general public meeting? We have contrived to give both Shanghai and Singapore the laugh of us—but as this is by no means the first, or the fifty-first, occasion on which Hongkong has done this, the other two ports may be magnanimous and try to forget.

Things at Home. To us who are exiled it is cheering to find from Home correspondence that people in Britain are as undismayed as ever by the war, and as fully determined as they were twelve months ago that their country is coming out top dog in the struggle. Compared with any of the Continental countries involved, Britain seems to be a bed of roses. Occasionally there is a mild local scare; occasionally some wild and improbable gossip goes round which the good sense of the people speedily stifles; but as a whole life at Home is not so very far from being "as usual."

Theatres and music halls are doing well, business is good, and, if prices have gone up, there are no evidences of shortness of money in general, and poverty and unemployment are less marked than they have ever been. Surely this feeling of security will spur on the laggards to do something that will help to lighten the much heavier load which the good folk of the Allied countries on the Continent are bearing. Why, after all, should the Britisher be snug and comfortable when the Belgian is homeless?

DAY BY DAY.

GOD MADE HIM, AND THEREFORE LET HIM PASS FOR A MAN.—Shakespeare.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 86; slight fog.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; clear.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 381 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 344 published.

The Mails.
American Mail.—Due per a.s. Chiyo Maru to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Anhui to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Siberia to-day at noon.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Yngchow to-day at 3 p.m.
Australian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Hitachi Maru to-day at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:
Hongkong Banks. — \$830, sales ex div.
Canton Insurances. — \$380 buyers.
Hongkong, C. and M. S. S. Co. Ltd.—22½, buyers.
Docks. — \$75, sellers.
China Providents — \$8.85, buyers.
W. Powells — \$7, sellers.

Indos: { Combined \$ 152 n.
Preferred 57 ss.
Deferred 95 ss.
Hongkong Tramways. — \$5.20, sellers.
Hongkong Cottons. — \$7½, buyers.
Kung Yiks.—The 15½, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 5/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 79th anniversary of the passing of the Act for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Schoolboy Robbed.
A Chinese schoolboy has reported to the police that his residence, 182 Wellington Street, has been broken into and clothing to the value of \$27.80 stolen.

Accident on Murray Pier.
A Chinese, who had the misfortune to put his foot between the Taikoo Dock motor launch and the Murray Pier, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a crushed foot.

Theft from Hospital Matron.
Miss Innes, matron of the Matilda Hospital, has complained to the police that, some time during the past three weeks, some person stole from her office at the Hospital a very old chateleine in the form of four old Maltese coins dated 1750.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Co's Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:

Signalling.
Reference Corps Order No. 2 of 9. 8. 15, the names of further candidates are required as soon as possible. Should the times for practices mentioned in Corps Order No. 2 of 9. 8. 15 be inconvenient to the majority of candidates, an endeavour will be made to arrange more suitable ones if it is stated on their applications what other times are preferred.

Parades.
Parades for Tuesday, 17th instant, 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section), Squad Drill & Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under S. M. Higby. All recruits (including latest joined) of Right Section M.G. Co. who have not been passed out—Squad drill & Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Snatcher Bearer Section. Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder—Lecture by the Inspecting Officer, Capt. A. Riddell, 74th Punjab, at Headquarters.

Detail.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 18th instant.—H. K. V. R.
Detention Camp, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 18th instant.—H. K. V. R.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

GALLIPOLI SUCCESSES.

The "Revelations."

While it behoves us to approach very guardedly any plot discovered in connection with the war or with any other matter, we have to admit that the past performances of the Germans prepare most of us to believe any dirty allegation laid against them. Moreover, to judge from Reuter's abstract, the New York World and the Providence Journal—the periodicals which have undertaken this exposure of enemy trickery—the attack is of a far milder and saner nature than the majority of the "scoops" with which it is the practice of the United States press to thunder-strike its readers. Indeed we cannot see that the charges contain anything more wild or more incredible than those recently made by British newspapers against the Germans in America. It has been proved beyond a doubt that the forged passport dodge was being worked pretty freely in New York some little time since, and the American papers merely reiterate this. As to the expenditure of two million dollars a week in corrupting the public, there is again nothing extraordinary. If an impoverished German community here in China is still spending considerable sums in spreading manifest lies among the natives and in endeavouring to sow discontent among such Chinese as happen to be British subjects or resident in British territory, how much likely is it that the wealthy friends of the Kaiser in America should come down handsomely towards the fomenting of strife and disorder?

The German Plotter.
If Britishers as a whole are slow to believe in the readiness of the enemy to work mischief by underhand means, it is because they have but little real conception of the German temperament. The German has just sense enough to know that he was not cut out for a diplomatist; therefore he seeks to make good his deficiencies by spying, lying, sneaking, peeping through keyholes, listening to private conversations, reading other people's letters—and hiring the first tool that comes handy to do the work which his own brain is too lumbering to attempt. He sees no harm in all this; it is what he was brought up to; he even thinks, under certain circumstances that his patriotism (!) and his duty to the Fatherland demand these noble acts of him. This is why the ubiquitous German in London needed a deal more watching than the Home Government ever thought it worth while to bestow on him. Having regard to all this, we see no reason why the revelations mentioned in this morning's wires should not have a reasonable amount of attention paid to them. Experience shows that the German sticks at nothing, however mean or loathsome contemptible; then why should not the stories of poisoning horses, bribing labour leaders, etc., etc., be worthy of belief?

The Allies in Gallipoli.
Each message from the Near East makes it a little plainer that the Allies have more than established their footing on the Gallipoli peninsula. At how many points they have now effected landings does not seem very clear, but it is evident enough that they are turning up in all sorts of unexpected places, as though they meant to dislodge the Turks and drive them to the centre, just as the reaping machine, with each new sweep, makes the rabbits scuttle a little nearer to the middle of the cornfield. Nor is Gallipoli the only spot in which the Turco-Germans are being harassed. The destruction of an enemy munitions factory by a French cruiser on the Levant coast is another of the minor set-backs that contribute handsomely in the wearing-out process. Of course the consideration shown by the French in giving civilians fair notice of the bombardment would scarcely be appreciated by the Germans, who regard even the simplest courtesies as signs of weakness and effeminacy.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 17, 1914.

Germans Driven From Heights.
An official Paris despatch says the French forces drove a German Army Corps from the heights commanding Blamont and Cirey back on Saarburg, after a hot engagement. The Germans suffered serious losses, a number being taken prisoners.

Warning Regarding Rumours.
The Official Press Bureau warns the British public against rumours of the arrival of wounded men and disabled ships in Great Britain, and declares such rumours to be, without exception, baseless. The Bureau says that the successes and reverses of the British arms will be announced officially without delay.

A Coming Battle.
The Belgian headquarters announce that there was no fighting yesterday. Long Belgian reconnaissances failed to discover the enemy's forces. It is believed that they retired on to the main body of Germans who are concentrating for an attack on the Liege forts on the left bank of the Meuse.

French Troops in Belgium.
The French Ministry of war announces that the French troops entered Belgium at Charleroi, and are advancing on Gembloux in force.

Further French Victory.
The French have brilliantly defeated a Bavarian Army Corps at Arricourt and Cirey, on the borders of Lorraine. The enemy fled, leaving many dead, wounded and prisoners. The French continue their advance from the Vosges into Upper Alsace, where they have recaptured Tann.

France and the Great Battle.
The French Government has issued a communique preparing the public for the impending great battle. It says that owing to the fact that several millions of men will be engaged and that the front will extend for 250 miles, no definite result can be expected for at least a week; and possibly more. The Government appeals to the public to follow the phases of the operations coolly and intelligently.

The Goeben and the Breslau.
The Official Press Bureau says there is no reason to doubt that Turkey is about to replace the Germans on the cruisers Goeben and Breslau (now in the Dardanelles) by Turkish officers and crews. This official statement shows that Turkey has purchased the vessels. Reuter's correspondent has arrived at Mitylene from the Dardanelles and states that the Goeben and Breslau were still flying the German flag on the 13th inst., and that there is a bitter Anti-British feeling on the part of the Turks. The Allies will demand of Turkey that she shall disarm the Goeben and the Breslau and it is anticipated that Turkey will agree.

Greece and Turkey.
Greece is demanding explanations of Turkish mobilisation. Greece will mobilise if the reply is unsatisfactory.
Autonomy for Poland.
The Czar has conferred autonomy on Poland under a Viceroy. The Czar's proclamation of autonomy for Poland includes German and Austrian Poland.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	...	...	Tons	242	
" 2	...	...	"	238	
" 3	...	...	"	214	
" 4	...	...	"	243	
" 5	...	...	"	211	
" 6	...	...	"	221	
" 7	...	...	"	235	
" 8	...	...	"	229	
" 9	...	...	"	226	
" 10	...	...	"	225	
" 11	...	...	"	215	
" 12	...	...	"	240	
" 13	...	...	"	232	
" 14	...	...	"	214	
" 15	...	...	"	204	
" 16	...	...	"	214	
Total to 16th inst.				3,604	
Daily average				225.25	

REVIEW.

SOME TALES OF THE SAMURAI.

["Tales of the Samurai Oguri Hangwan. A selection from the Indian and chronicles of the Japanese originals."—By James S. de Benneville; Yokohama, 1915.]

Mr. de Benneville, in his stories from the lives of some of the renowned samurai, has given his readers one of the most charming pieces of Japanese folklore that we have seen. The legends which he has translated show us the land of Nippon as it was in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, embellished by the fantastic touch of tradition. We have called them legends but the stories are based upon a fact, and concern the doings of actual historical personages.

The translation and arrangement are patently the work of a man whose labour has been one of love and who has read in a very wide circle around and outside his subject. He gives us love and war; villainy and magic; ogres, beauties, beggars, princes and right valiant warriors; and though many of the stories are household words to the Japanese—as much so as our own Arthurian legends to us Europeans—they will come with a fascinating freshness and newness to the average man of the West. What the compiler practically does is to put himself in the place of the native Kodanishi (lecturer or story-teller) and to lay before his hearers tale after tale of the heroes whom even modern Japan delights to honour, in a manner so alluring and convincing that it never occurs to us to question their authenticity.

In his preface Mr. de Benneville puts us at once on a footing of familiarity with the ground which he is going to cover, and sketches in an exceedingly bright and interesting manner the plan of the stories, adding such historical details as will help to elucidate matters. We ought to add that so well-arranged and well thought-out is this preface that the eternal foot-notes and parenthetical explanations that are often thought to be essential concomitants of such works as the "Oguri Hangwan" can almost be dispensed with on the text pages themselves.

To give anything like an outline of a series of adventures covering some five hundred closely-printed pages is, of course impossible. We will add that we hope it is also needless. Such things should be read in full and not at second hand. The form of the translation suggests the greatest fidelity to the spirit without a slavish following of the letter—which is what a good translation should be; and the result is a charming one.

The work is beautifully printed and contains, in addition to three very helpful maps, forty-five illustrations. These latter are by Mr. Kaneko Sanji; and they are not only fine examples of the extremely delicate art work for which the Japanese are so renowned, but are in entire keeping with the tone of the stories.

The volume is one which we can very strongly recommend to all our readers.

CROWN PRINCE'S BOAST.

To Penetrate French Front by August 4.

Northern France, July 2.—Fierce fighting is proceeding in the Argonne, where the army of the German Crown Prince is still battering itself against the French defences in an endeavour to pierce our Allies' lines.

Prisoners say that the Crown Prince has promised Berlin the complete penetration of the French front not later than August 4. Messages to this effect always couched in the accepted vernacular of insult, have been flung into the French trenches. There can be no doubt that the German offensive has been long prepared. The closing of the Swiss frontier was obviously intended to cover movements of German reinforcements in this region.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHANGHAI SENIOR WARDER CHARGED WITH MURDER.

ALLEGED TO HAVE SHOT HIS WIFE.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, August 17, 12 35 a.m.
A Senior Warder of the Municipal Gao named Macfarlane, is charged with murdering his wife by shooting her, this evening.
It is alleged that the accused returned home from shooting, then shots were heard, he then walked out of the house and gave himself up to the police.

TAKING OF A GERMAN TRENCH.

A BAPTISM OF FIRE.

LONDON TERRITORIALS' FINE WORK.

A London Territorial officer, writing of the baptism of fire of the 23rd Battalion of the London Regiment, when they captured and held a German trench, says:—
We first heard that the battalion was to participate in an attack on the German trenches on the evening of May 21. On the following morning our guns started cutting the enemy's wire entanglements, with the result that our trenches were subjected to a certain amount of retaliation in the way of high explosive shells. Unfortunately, Captains Wilkins and Archibald managed to get in the way of one of these shells and the explosion knocked them out.

The attack, as originally arranged, was to have taken place on the night of the 23rd (Sunday), but for various reasons had to be postponed until the night of the 25th. This was unfortunate for us, as it had been intended that this battalion should be launched into the attack without doing any previous work in the trenches. Owing, however, to this delay, and the fact that the trenches from which the attack was to be made had been subjected to an almost continuous bombardment for nearly three days, the 22nd Battalion, who had been holding them, were somewhat exhausted, and required a rest, and we were therefore put into the trenches on the evening of the 24th—24 hours before the attack was timed to take place.

We had a comparatively quiet night, but wire-cutting operations were resumed by our guns at day-break, which evoked the customary retaliatory shelling on the part of the Germans. This shelling continued with varying intensity during the day, and resulted in the fire and communication trenches being rather seriously knocked about, and in our sustaining between 40 and 50 casualties, including Second Lieutenant Stevenson, who, as you know, died of his wounds that afternoon. At about 2.30 p.m. we got a telephone message that Captain Fearon had been wounded in the arm, and this left "C" Company with only one officer—Second Lieutenant M. A. Ballard—who had only joined the battalion some six weeks before, "C" Company being in the front trench. This made it absolutely necessary for us to alter our dispositions, although very little time was available for the manoeuvre. However, thanks very largely to Captain Fearon's great pluck in returning to the trenches as soon as his wound had been dressed, we were able to change over "C" and "D" Companies without accident.

Of poor Ballard I cannot speak too highly. He had the company thrown at his head at the last moment, and it was impossible for him to get the assistance of any other officers. Until he received his wounds he directed and led his company like a veteran.

It had been arranged that our guns were to bombard our objective until exactly 5.30 p.m., at which time they were to increase their range, and the infantry

assault was to take place, the 24th Battalion going in on a platoon frontage on the right and the 23rd on a two platoon frontage on the left. The extent of German trench we were to go for, was about 500 yards in length, and the depth of ground to be covered varied between 350 yards on the left and 100 yards on the right.

Over the parapet. At the appointed hour the leading platoons of both battalions went over the parapet as one man, ours (No. 13 and 14) being led by Lieut. K. E. Wood and Company Sergeant-Major Hammond, and the German trench was captured with comparatively few casualties. The infantry holding them put up extraordinarily little fight, but it must be remembered that they had been subjected to a very severe bombardment for a considerable time. Private Galloway, of the signalling section, ran out a telephone wire with the leading platoon, and we were actually in communication with the captured trench within three minutes of its having been taken. Unfortunately, this line was very soon cut by enemy snipers, and later on in the proceedings Galloway lost his life in trying to lay another.

Before our front line was half way across the intervening ground the Germans began to get busy with their machine guns, which, according to their usual practice, they had placed in positions which enabled them to enfilade the attacking troops from both flanks, and the succeeding lines of the attack suffered somewhat heavily from this cause.

The whole of the German trench was found to have been badly knocked about by our artillery fire—so much so that it was impossible to get the men into it, and all that could be done was to hold the original outer side of their parapet. The result of this was, naturally, that there were no traverses, and although each man had taken two empty sandbags across with him, they did not go very far towards the erection of suitable protection from enfilade fire. Extra supplies were sent up as quickly and as frequently as possible, but it was a matter of great difficulty as the ground between the two trenches was under very heavy fire and a large proportion of the carrying parties were hit in getting across. However, on the advent of darkness the work of consolidation was able to be proceeded with with rather more success. Sergeant (now Company Sergeant Major) Orman did absolute wonders in organizing and supervising the construction of these all-necessary traverses, and, practically by himself, built one on the extreme left of our line, which was instrumental in more or less neutralizing the fire of an enfilading machine gun on our left flank which had caused us many casualties. Sergeant Orman had no less than seven bullet holes through his cap, clothing, and equipment, and yet came out of the engagement unhurt.

The whole battalion, together with six platoons of the 21st Battalion, were in the captured trench by about 10.30 p.m., and had started trying to work their way further to the left, but were unable to make much progress.

As soon as it was dark one of the supporting battalions—I believe the 21st Battalion—started a communication trench forward from our own to the captured lines. The same was done on the right flank by the 22nd Battalion. These trenches were complete enough to be of great use before dawn. As soon as it began to get light our heavy howitzers got to work on

the machine guns which had been giving us so much trouble, and soon silenced them, but we then came in for most unwelcome attention from some medium-calibre German guns, which were situated somewhere on our right flank and which enfiladed us without cessation with shrapnel and high explosive shell during the whole day.

British Machine Guns at Work. At about 11.30 a.m. on the 26th it was decided that there was no immediate fear of a counter-attack. Lieutenant Entwistle, together with an officer of the 21st Battalion, led a mixed party of some 60 men of the 21st and 23rd Battalions along to our extreme left, where they captured a German strong post which had been giving a good deal of trouble just before a company of another brigade, which was attacking it, got there. He then brought his men in through our own lines about a mile further north and rejoined quite safely.

The machine guns had been sent up to the captured trench rather before midnight on the 25th, and as you will expect did extraordinarily well. Lieutenant Clinton was wounded in the knee during the night, but after having his wound dressed, returned to his guns; and when it was decided to withdraw them, I believe, carried one out himself.

We were finally relieved by the 20th Battalion in the trenches we had captured about 4 p.m. on the 26th and withdrawn altogether and sent some miles back for a rest. We marched into our rest billets 133 strong, including officers, but as you know a certain number of the men turned up in the course of the next 48 hours.

You will notice that I have mentioned a very few individuals. This is because everybody did so well that it would hardly be fair to put anybody in the limelight, but I think a word might be said for the stretcher-bearers, who had a particularly heavy and arduous job, which they performed with the utmost devotion. No less than 480 wounded men from various units passed through our regimental aid post during the 24 hours.

Australian Keenness.

An Australian in the Darfanelles writes:—
Some of the Light Horse used to refer to us rather contemptuously in Egypt as the "gravel-crushers," but we got our own back when we saw them struggling up the precipitous hills of our new selection groaning beneath their immense packs. It did not improve their temper when we inquired the name of the particular travelling theatrical company to which they belonged.

Let me give you an idea of the fighting spirit of our men—I speak more particularly of the 3rd Battalion.
At 3 a.m. on May 19 the reinforced enemy were making their general attack. Their machine-guns had ceased fire. Observers reported "Enemy advancing en masse." "Get 'em, boys," said our platoon officer calmly. For hours our rifles had been barking from the loop-holes. But now the men were up, firing shoulder to shoulder over the parapet. They jostled for places, and laughed like children, as they saw the effect of their fire. When rifles ran hot, supports would grudgingly hand up their own with an imploring "Come down, Snow (or Darkie); let me have a fly!" Then Snow (very angry):—"Don't pull at my leg, you silly blighter, you made me miss one big Turk not 50 yards off!" Mowed down and demoralized, the remaining Turks faded into a gully on the right, but our boys still manned the parapet, raking them as they disappeared.

Making Captives Fight. Venice, July 8.—Signor Maroni, a Venetian, in a letter from the front, says that during an attack on a hostile trench 100 of the enemy surrendered. It was found that they were all Italian-speaking except some Russians, who asserted they had been taken prisoners in Galicia by the Austrians and had been obliged, under threat of death, to fight against the Italians. They assured their captors that they had always fired in the air, and were thankful to be taken prisoners.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,
PORK PIES, &C., &C.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

A VERBAL AGREEMENT.

A Question of Delivery of Goods.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, the Lam Shin-kee firm sued Tong Seng and Company for the sum of \$584.84, being the balance due for goods sold and delivered. There was a counter-claim for the sum of \$588.74 for late and short delivery.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the defendants.

Explaining the counter-claim, Mr. Gardiner said that on October 12, last, defendants ordered from the plaintiffs and the latter promised to supply 500 piculs of sea grass at the price of \$2.20 per picul, less 2 per cent. discount. Plaintiffs failed to give delivery on October 31 and gave delivery of a portion on January 5, 1915.

His Lordship:—Short delivery?

Mr. Gardiner:—Late and short delivery.

Mr. Dixon:—The whole arrangement was verbal and the understanding was if we had sea-grass at any time we would deliver it. There was no special declaration as regards delivery—there was no date fixed and that is why there was no written contract.

Mr. Gardiner:—There is an agreement by one of the parties—an admission undertaking to pay \$500 in respect of this loss we have sustained.

Mr. Dixon:—That is not admitted and as regards the claim for the resin, they signed our book and never made any complaint whatever and this claim about the resin being inferior came months afterwards.

Mr. Gardiner:—It was raised when the settlement was arrived at on January 6 when we paid them \$720.22 in settlement of all claims. The parties, on that payment, were then square.

The hearing was adjourned for the production of a cheque.

OPIUM IN A SAMPAN.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. B. Wood, two Chinese women were charged with being in unlawful possession of 650 taels of opium. It was alleged that the defendants had the drug concealed in the bottom of their sampan at Wanchoi.

The case was remanded until Monday next, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appearing for the defence.

SURPRISING FIND.

Alleged German Submarine on Oil Steamer.

We are informed that the authorities in Java on searching an oil-steamer from San Francisco, found a submarine, un assembled, which was meant for use by the enemy.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day removed our premises from No. 14 to No. 12 Queen's Road Central (next to Wang Hing Jewellers).
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
Wine & Spirit Merchants.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD. NOTICE.

The Ordinary Half Yearly meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel on Saturday, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1915 with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 21st to 28th August, 1915 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED—Camera, second-hand but must be in good working order. For Post-card size preferred. State particulars with price to "PHOTOS" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

The Steamship "CHIYO MARU."

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 18th August at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 24th August at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 25th August at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 31st August, 1915.

K. DOL,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1915.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

"BENVENUE."

From MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 31st August, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th August, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1915.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK

Summit COLOUR FAST

ZEPHYR SHIRTS

\$3.75 Each		\$4.50 Each
BOX OF	ALL	BOX OF
3	NEW	3
FOR	GOODS.	FOR
\$10.		\$12.

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Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.

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RECORDS.

2564	SUSSEX BY THE SEA	Thorne Bates
2562	TILL THE BOYS COME HOME	Gerald O'Brien
2561	ABSENT	Quartette
2557	I KNOW OF TWO BRIGHT EYES	H.M. Scotts Guards Band
2534	JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE MOTHER COMRADES	Walter Pasmore
2521	THE AUSTRALIAN PATROL	Walter Pasmore & Howe
	COMMONWEALTH MARCH	
	AM I ALONE (PATIENCE)	
	WHEN I GO OUT OF DOOR	
	PERHAPS YOU DON'T IMAGINE	
	THE BIG BRASS BAND	

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The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd Aug.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be
despatched for S'pore, Penang, R'goon & Calcutta on the 18th Aug.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
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Hongkong, Aug. 11, 1915.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG,
TUESDAY, 17th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 18th AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 8.00 a.m. Homan.
10.00 p.m. Honam. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
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Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN**
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
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These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are fitted throughout by
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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa	THURS. 19th T. 12,500 Aug. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE via Manila, Thun- day Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hilachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga Tango Maru Capt. Boyoda	TUES. 17th T. 12,500 Aug. at 5 p.m. TUES. 14th T. 13,500 Sept. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon		
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
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WWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	20th Aug. at 4 p.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	20th Aug. at 4 p.m.

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Tjikapi	JAPAN	30th Aug.	JAVA	2nd Sept.

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept., at noon.
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Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £130.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	23rd Aug.	28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
St Albans	13th Sept.	17th Sept.
Empire		6th Oct.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 17th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Haifan	J. W. Evans	FRI. 20th Aug. at 2.00 p.m.
Haiching	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 24th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf, near
Blake Pier.

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General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Panama Canal Tolls.

According to the Canal Record, just issued, the earnings of tolls for the use of the Panama canal reached and passed the \$4,000,000 mark on Sunday, June 6. The earnings during May were \$547,064.60, which brought the total for the period between the beginning of handling of cargo through the canal in May, 1914, and June 1, 1915, to \$3,897,693.61, and the earnings of additional \$100,000 required to make up \$4,000,000 was accomplished in less than six days in June. The Record says: "The tolls earned during the month of April were greater than the cost of operation and maintenance of the canal by \$84,108.41. Tolls earned amounted to \$442,415.49 and the cost to \$358,307.08, which was the least for any month since the opening of the canal to commercial traffic in August, 1914. Costs for the preceding three months have been: January, \$435,025.74; February, \$408,001.26; March, \$423,215.32. The decrease of \$84,888.24 from the cost in March was due in large part to diminished dredging operations, as the latter cost \$22,199.40 less in April than in the preceding month; to the fact that there was no expenditure for maintenance of backfill at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks, where a total of \$7,927.44 had been spent in March, and to a saving of \$3,141.28 in the prorated cost of health department work and \$1,877.28 in administration. Approximately 35 per cent of the total overhead expense is charged to operation and maintenance.

England's Coal Problem.

The British departmental committee presided over by Sir Richard Redmayne, Chief Inspector of Mines, which was appointed to inquire into the conditions prevailing in the coal mining industry due to the war, has just issued its report. This states that the total number of persons from coal mines who joined His Majesty's forces up to the end of February, 1915, is 191,170. From returns representing 89 per cent of the total labour employed in coal mines it appears that the net decrease in mine labour at the end of February amounted to 134,186 persons, or 13 1/2 per cent of the persons employed in July, 1914, and there has been over the seven months, August, 1914, to (and inclusive of) February, 1915, as compared with the corresponding months twelve months earlier, an average fall in output of 8,044,329 tons (or a total loss in output of 131.2 per cent), which loss will continue unless means are taken to prevent it. The absence from work over all classes of mine workers on the days on which the mines were open to work was for the seven months preceding the war an average of 10.7 per cent, and for the seven months succeeding the outbreak of war an average of 9.8 per cent, and the committee arrived at the conclusion that fully 4.8 per cent of this is avoidable absence. The absenteeism, taking the coal get-
ters only, is very much higher, and were there no avoidable absenteeism the output would be increased to the extent of between 13 and 14 million tons, but perfection in this respect is not to be expected. The committee believe, however, that the case has only to be put before the miners in order to secure a great response on their part, and they suggested that the body best fitted in all respects to put forward the case is the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. The loss in production for the year commencing from the outbreak of war will, unless means are taken to reduce the loss, probably amount to 36 million tons, against which must be put a probable reduction in the quantity of coal exported of 24 million tons, leaving a net shortage of 12 million tons. But if the miners continue to be recruited for the force the deficiency will be increased. The evidence before the committee is conclusive that if labour is further withdrawn from the collieries (notwithstanding the adoption of all possible ameliorative measures) the output will be so reduced as to seriously affect the industrial position of the country.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Wed., 18th Aug. at noon
SANDAKAN	Maungzi	Wed., 18th Aug. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Fri., 20th Aug. at 11 light
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Fri., 20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HONGKONG & Haiphong	Taksang	Sat., 21st Aug. at 3 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 21st Aug. at 3 p.m.
WWEI & Pientsin	Cheongshing	Tues., 24th Aug. at 11 light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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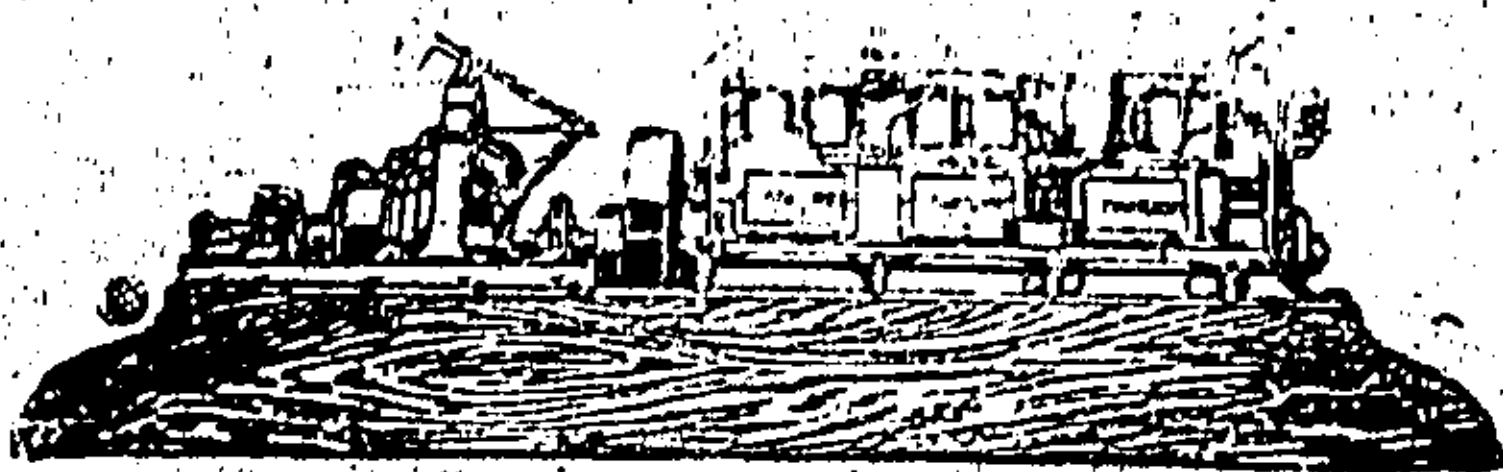
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	21, Aug.
London & Hull	Kandahak	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
M'see, L'don via S'pore etc.	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27, Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via Manila & Japan & Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & China	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Montevideo	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Mongolia	P. M. Co.	5, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	28, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	17, Aug.
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Shinkuko	M. M.	17, Aug.
Sandakan	Maru	O. S. K.	17, Aug.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Mausang	J. M. Co.	18, Aug.
Manila	Bangala	D. S. Co.	18, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	21, Aug.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	23, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Nore	P. & O.	26, Aug.
Shanghai	Tikini	J. O. J. L.	2, Sept.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tilatjap	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanoeck	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

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Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

AGENTS.

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C. P. RY. Co. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

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The Steamship

MONTEAGLE

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Saturday 6th November.

FOR VANCOUVER via THE

USUAL PORTS OF CALL

For Freight or Passage apply

D. W. CRADDOCK.

General Traffic Agent,

TO SAIL

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SEIKO MARU" End of Aug.

"GISHUN MARU" M. of Sept.

For freight and particulars,

apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON,

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL

The S.S. "MONTEAGLE" by the C. P. R. is due to arrive at Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 11 a.m. The S.S. "MONTEAGLE" left Vancouver on the 8th August.

AMERICAN MAIL

The P. M. S. "MONGOLIA" sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 11 a.m. The P. M. S. "CHINA" sails from Hongkong on Friday, August 13, for Yokohama via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the M. M. S. "KERA" scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 20th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The A. & O. Line's "MADAWASKA" from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th August. The Australian Oriental Line's "CHANGSHA" left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on the 14th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd inst. The A. & O. Line's "TUSCAN PRINCE" which sailed from Hongkong on the 7th June last arrived at Boston on the 10th August.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S.S. "JAPAN" called from Calcutta this morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst. The S.S. "JAPAN" from Calcutta left Rangoon yesterday morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst. The S.S. "DURIE" called from Calcutta on the 7th inst. and may be expected on or about the 23rd inst. The S.S. "LAISANG" from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 27th August. The S.S. "JAPAN" from Calcutta left Singapore on the 15th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,655, H. Zeeder, 10th inst. San Francisco, 18th July, Gen. — P. M. S. Co.
Shidzuka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Tozawa, 10th inst. — Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen. — N.Y.K.
Hsiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. Passmore, 14th Aug. — Swatow, 10th Aug. Gen. — P. & O.
Fukuji Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,999, H. K. Kobu, Aug. — Taichow, 5th Aug. Salt. — M.B.K.
Phumphen, Br. s.s. 1,065, W. O. Bing, 12th Aug. — Saigon, 6th Aug. General — Owners.
Chao Chong, Br. s.s. J. S. de Wolf, 12th Aug. — Bangkok, 6th Aug. Gen. — B. & S.
Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,956, Imamura, 11th Aug. — Haiphong, 10th Aug. Gen. — O.S.K.
Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,292, Takahashi, 12th Aug. — Swatow, 11th Aug. Gen. — O.S.K.
Tea, Br. s.s. 1,000, H. Trowbridge, 13th Aug. — Manila, 10th Aug. Gen. — B. & S.
Canameta, Am. 1,714, L. Lennox, 12th Aug. — Saigon, 8th Aug. Hsio. — S. & O.
Phranang, Br. s.s. 1,741, H. Flashman, 12th inst. — Hoibow, 11th inst. Gen. — Chinese.
Pinguey, Br. s.s. 4,394, 13th inst. — Singapore, 9th inst. Gen. — B. & S.
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,004, A. Jenkins, 13th inst. — Saigon, 9th inst. Rice & General — Chinese.
Hongwan I, Br. s.s. 2,050, G. Kinghorn, 14th inst. — Singapore, 9th inst. Gen. — Chinese.
Hangchow, Br. s.s. 999, Cain, 14th inst. — Swatow, 13th inst. Gen. — B. & S.
Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,235, Jones, 15th inst. — Shanghai, 11th inst. Gen. — B. & S.
Novara, Br. s.s. 4,350, Hetherington, 15th inst. — London, 6th July, Gen. — P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Rees Lewis, 15th inst. — Swatow, 14th inst. Gen. — B. & S.
Telemaachus, Br. s.s. 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 15th inst. — Shanghai, 12th inst. Gen. — B. & S.
Hongkong, Br. s.s. 739, A. Maiguate, 15th inst. — Hoibow, 14th inst. Gen. — A. B. Marty.
Anyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,288, K. Yamamoto, 15th inst. — Wakamatsu, 8th inst. Coal — Furukawa.
Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 15th inst. — Swatow, 14th inst. Gen. — D. L. & Co.
Sangala, Br. s.s. 3,349, R. A. Milne, 16th inst. — Moji, 11th inst. Gen. — D. S. & Co.
Namang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 16th inst. — Moji, 11th inst. Gen. — J. M. & Co.

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London and Return (Six Months)	109
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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails
LONDON & HULL	Kandahar	25th Aug.
LONDON	Bloemfontein	22nd Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

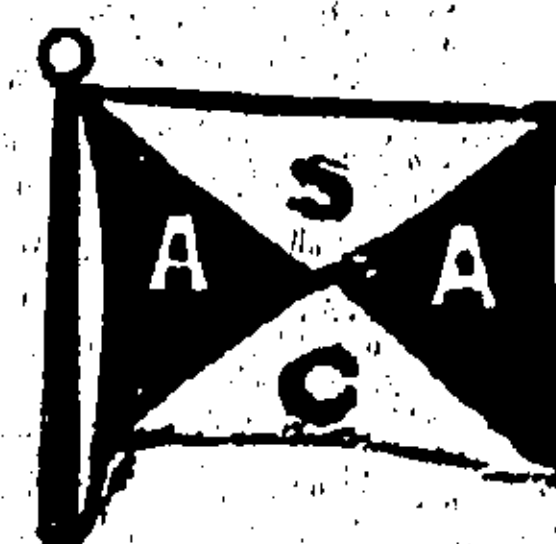
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Hongkong, 12th Aug. 1915.

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HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	140 (top bottom)	14	14	14
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	74	14	14	14
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	140	74	14	14	14
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	140	74	14	14	14
WATERLOO					
Central Dock	200	50	14	14	14
WATERLOO					
Long Dock	150	50	14	14	14
Long Dock	150	50	14	14	14

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915.

LUSITANIA CRIME.

GERMAN REPLY TO UNITED STATES.

MAINTENANCE OF FORMER ATTITUDE.

Washington, July 10. — The Associated Press publishes the text of the German Note to the United States in the form of a telegram from Berlin. It is as follows:—

Berlin, July 8. — The undersigned has the honour to make the following reply to his Excellency the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, to the American Note of June 10 regarding the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war.

The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the Note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing that the principles of humanity are realized in the present war. This appeal also finds a ready echo in Germany, and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity, just as it has always done.

The Imperial Government welcomed the fact with gratitude when the American Government, in its Note of May 15, itself recalled that Germany had always permitted herself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime warfare. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 10, 1795, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in their struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade. In the international proceedings, which have since been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolition of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals. Even at the beginning of the present war the German Government immediately declared its willingness, in response to the proposal of the American Government, to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby to subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favour of neutrals.

Profession of Humanity. Germany has likewise been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the sea, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been contravened more and more the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces as of the life of the German nation, repudiating in so

doing all the rules of international law and disregarding all the rights of neutrals.

On November 3, 1914, England declared a North Sea war area, and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made the passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, so that she was actually blockading neutral coasts and ports, contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of the submarine warfare England had practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany, and thus also Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

On November 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports.

Since March 1st England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, even when it is neutral property. Just as was the case with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation, with its women and children, or of relinquishing its independence.

War of Self-Defence.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction should have been accomplished, we have been conducting the war in self-defence for our national existence, and for the sake of a peace of assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German Government recognized unreservedly in its Memorandum of February 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from submarine warfare. However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate the fact that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these its duties it would be guilty before God and before history of the violation of those principles of the highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The Sinking of the Lusitania. The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction to international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and warships have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and by the promised rewards for doing so, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travellers have thereby been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the certain destruction of his own vessel. After our experiences in sinking much smaller and seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing of the vessel, to permit the passengers to enter the ship's boats.

Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of

highly explosive materials, defeated this expectation. In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children would have been robbed of their bread-winners.

In the spirit of friendship with which the German nation has been imbued towards the Union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can, in the present war also, to prevent the jeopardizing of the lives of American citizens. The Imperial Government therefore repeats its assurance that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and that the lives of American citizens on neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers which are made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when they are made recognizable by special markings, and when notified a reasonable time in advance.

The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume a guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, and that details of the arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels may be agreed upon by the naval authorities on both sides.

An Offer. In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by the installing in the passenger service of a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same conditions as above mentioned. The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded to American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war in ships carrying an enemy flag.

In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board. Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea to be an area of war. Consequently accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warning.

If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to requisition an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objection to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. The assurance of "free and safe" passage to steamers would then be extended to apply under identical conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness in a way deserving of thanks to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of

the good offices of the President, and it hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed)
VON JAGOW.

American Press Comment. The following expressions of opinion on the German reply by the American Press are stated by Reuters Agency, which telegraphs them, to be typical:—

The Press:—We don't care what the motive was of von Tirpitz and the Admiralty when one of the German submarines, under instructions of the Home Office, torpedoed and murdered American citizens—men, women, and children—without mercy. We care about facts. We don't care what motive the Berlin Foreign Office has, when it is understood to defend acts of violence and savagery, indefensible as any crimes ever committed by pirates. We care about facts.

The Herald:—The German answer is one of defiance. There is no suggestion of reparation for past offences. Germany's whole case is built on retaliation for Great Britain's "starving" of the civilian population of Germany, which the German Government has time and again declared does not exist.

Evening Sun:—The German reply to President Wilson's remonstrance against the abomination of submarine raiding as practised by the Kaiser's Navy would be the climax of impudence if it were not a marvel of fatuity.

Evening Post:—The cool assumption runs through the Note that Germany is in a position graciously to permit Americans to do certain things on the high seas and to forbid them to do others. This is an open and sharp challenge.

Boston Transcript:—What right shall we have to retain a seat among the self-respecting nations of the world if we abandon our dead to their fate and bargain with murderers for the safety of our living?

Columbus Dispatch:—Ways are offered by adopting which Americans can be safe at sea whilst the slaughter of other non-combatants goes on. Germany tells the United States how it can escape, but it is sometimes worse to escape than to suffer.

Louisville Evening Post:—If the Kaiser swept the Navy of the United States from the seas and bottled up the Navy of Great Britain as his own is bottled up, he could not have added a single word of offence to the Note sent by Mr. Gerard.

Worcester (Massachusetts) Gazette:—America will be allowed to do business by permission of Germany, and Americans will be allowed to travel on conditions imposed by Germany. If they were agreed to they would amount to the United States aiding and abetting Germany in the prosecution of its submarine warfare upon the Allies.

"A Real Provocation."

Paris, July 11. The French Press comments freely on the German reply to the United States Note. The Temps says:—

German diplomacy has surpassed itself. It takes advantage of the murder of nearly 150 American citizens by William II's submarines to demand the control of transatlantic navigation. This monument of cynicism will finally open the eyes of those Americans who have not hitherto understood

CAPTAIN BALLEINE.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Exeter College, Oxford, has lost a most distinguished member by the death in action of Captain Balleine, 8th Battalion Rifle Brigade. Born in 1883, he entered Exeter College in 1902 with a King Charles I. scholarship for classics. After taking his degree he obtained a senior scholarship for travel and research, and he assisted Dr. Randall Maciver in an excavating expedition to Upper Egypt in 1907, and was on his return elected to a Tutorial Fellowship of his college. Later he became Junior Bursar and Sub-Rector. Captain Balleine possessed the sound mind in the sound body. He was a leading member of the college Rugby fifteen, distinguished himself in sportsmanship, and served as an undergraduate in the old University Training Volunteer Corps. When that body was re-organised as an O.T.C. he obtained a commission in it as captain, and during the first few weeks of the war he did valuable work on the Oxford committee for awarding commissions.

Toutonic good faith and overweening conceit. The German pretensions constitute a real provocation to President Wilson's sentiments of peace and justice, and the whole of American opinion will sharply resent this insult to the dignity and authority of the great transatlantic Republic.

German Press Approval. Amsterdam, July 10. — A Berlin telegram says that the German Press approves the German reply to America. The Lokalanzeiger says:—

The main point is that there is no surrender of the German standpoint as regards German interests and rights in face of the opinions of neutral Powers. Proof that the standpoint which Germany assumes was forced on Germany by England and that we cannot abandon it without surrendering the welfare of the German people is furnished in such a conclusive and convincing manner that Americans, if impartial, can say nothing against it.

Herr Georg Bernhard, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, says:—The Note signifies the unconditional rejection of every foreign attempt to prescribe to us how far, and with what weapons, we should defend ourselves against the English starvation war. We joyfully recognize that the German Government has made it unmistakably clear that its obligations of humanity are, in the first place, towards its own citizens. The sincerity of the German attitude is shown by the suggestion concerning the number of neutral ships to sail under the American flag. Germany liberates America from English slavery.

According to a Berlin telegram, the Post, the Tagliche Rundschau, and the Deutsche Zeitung declare that the German Note leaves no doubt that submarine warfare will continue, that the Government protects the conscience of the nation, and that every possible guarantee is offered with a view to the avoidance of danger for American passenger steamers.

The Kreuz Zeitung says the Note is framed in a copulatory tone and also goes a long way to meet America's desires. The following has been circulated through the German wireless system and received by the Wireless Press:—

July 10. — Political, and even naval, circles are beginning to get tired of the daily editorials of the Deutsche Tageszeitung against a German-American understanding, on the submarine question. The attitude of the Tageszeitung is considered sufficient proof that such an understanding is desirable. — The Times.

Case to go before the Magistrate.

In the Bankruptcy Court yesterday afternoon, before Sir William Rees Davies, Lam Pang, described as managing partner in the Kong Wo firm, laid dealers, Yau-mat, came up for public examination, the hearing of which was concluded after we went to press.

Lam Pang said he had several names. He was twenty years of age. He was the managing partner of the Kong Wo firm. He had been managing partner of the firm since 1912, leaving school the same year when the school closed. He had no experience before taking up the post. He had a \$300 share in the firm. This money was given him by his father. His brother was also a partner in the firm. His brother was older than himself but he took no active interest in the firm. The capital of the firm was \$2,500.

He further stated that the debts of the firm amounted to \$14,000 as shown in the statement of accounts. In 1914 the firm owed \$10,000. He had not placed in the debts of the firm any that were not really due. An item with regard to \$150 due to a money loan association was his personal affair and was put in the statement in error. Owing to a partner withdrawing his capital, the firm had lost thousands of dollars about a year ago. The accounts were never reckoned up and he was not sure how much the firm lost at that time.

The Official Receiver informed his Lordship that the sworn liabilities were put down at over \$14,000 and the assets \$3,500. He had said that he did not know when the meeting of the creditors was held, but anyhow he was not present himself; he was with his father. He denied that three telephone messages were sent to him or his father during the meeting, but after the meeting the creditors entered the shop and had it closed by the Court bailiff. He admitted that all the debt he had made up and labelled for Singapore and Peru, but it was not sold and had only been prepared in that fashion "to save trouble."

At the conclusion of the examination, the Official Receiver made an application for the prosecution of the debtor and requested that he be kept in custody as there was reason to suppose that he had been guilty of offences under the Ordinance.

His Lordship said he would express no opinion as to whether the debtor had been guilty under the law or not. He was satisfied that there was reason to suppose the debtor had been guilty of offences under the Ordinance, and he thought it was a case which should be investigated, in the first place by a Magistrate, and if the Magistrate was satisfied there was no case to go for trial, he would be discharged. He ordered the debtor to be detained in custody until the case could be taken before the Magistrate where it would be dealt with according to law.

An offer of \$5,000 bail was refused.

Provincial Retrenchment.

The Chinese central Government has decided that the retrenchment policy should also be adopted by the provinces, and that the provincial expenditures should be reduced to 85 per cent. of those originally fixed in the Budget. The governors of the provinces have already been instructed to carry out the decision of the central Government; and it is estimated that if this is effectively carried out, a sum of \$15,000,000 will be saved in the Budget.

Analyst's Evidence in a Bomb Possession Charge.

This morning in the Police Court, the case again came before Mr. E. Lindsell in which Chan Ming Chi is charged, with being in possession of bomb cases and chemicals for an unlawful purpose and also with having them in his possession without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The defendant, who was represented by Mr. W. B. Hind of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's office, pleaded not guilty to two charges of having the goods in his possession for an unlawful purpose, and guilty to the third, a summary offence.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, deposed to receiving on Monday, August 9, four packages, three of which were produced in court, the fourth having been destroyed as being too dangerous to keep.

In the first of the four parcels there were forty copper tubes closed at one end. The second contained potassium chlorate to the extent of twelve and a half ounces, the third, which was not produced, contained fifty two small paper packages, each containing one tenth of an ounce of fulminate of silver; this was destroyed and the last contained forty-three hermetically sealed glass tubes each holding half a fluid drachm of strong sulphuric acid. In addition to this were four bomb cases, produced as samples of the lot seized. They were empty.

Speaking as to the uses to which the various articles could be put, the witness said that the copper tubes would be suitable for making into detonators. The glass tubes containing the sulphuric acid was a favourite method of igniting explosives in a bomb. He emphasised the danger of the fulminate of silver and said it would be dangerous to carry these substances packed in a basket.

Mr. Hind:—Fulminate of silver is not a usual substance. You don't often come across it in making bombs, but fulminate of mercury.

Witness:—Fulminate of mercury is used by professional makers of bombs and fulminate of silver by amateurs.

He could not say whether this substance in this case was of Chinese or European manufacture, except that at present it would be hardly possible to bring it from Europe. It was, however, quite easy to make. Any man knowing the nature of the substances would not be likely to carry them about.

The case was remanded until Saturday at 11.30 a.m.

HELIGOLAND.

Anniversary of its Cession by Great Britain.

Amsterdam, July 2. — The German papers publish extensive eulogies on the Kaiser on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the agreement with Great Britain regarding the exchange of the island of Heligoland.

The papers emphasise the Kaiser's foresight in obtaining the island, without which the present defence of the German coast and the development of the German Fleet would have been impossible. The papers add: "Had the Kaiser not taken Heligoland the present war would have been impossible for Germany."

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST, 17, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

MINOR FRENCH SUCCESS.

August 16, 5.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says there have been intermittent cannonades at various points. The explosion of a mine at an enemy position between Burnhaupt and Amutzwiller permitted the French to make prisoners and to capture two bomb throwers.

REMARKABLE CENTENARIAN.

Relative of Hongkong Resident.

An Irish paper says:—Beneath the Abbey ruins of Glanworth, Co. Cork, were laid to rest the remains of Mrs. Margaret Henney, who is stated to have attained her 120th year. During her long life she never tasted intoxicating liquor, she never was sick for a day until about a week before her death, when she had a slight stroke of paralysis. In the house lived her two daughters, one grandson, and one of twenty great-grandchildren. Her funeral was very largely attended and owing to the illness of the very Rev. Canon Cahill, Rev. J. Burke officiated at the graveside. Amongst the relatives at the funeral were one son, two daughters, three grandsons, and ten grandchildren.

The old lady was the grandmother of Mr. T. Hynes of the Hongkong Post Office.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R.

Parades. "A" "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Friday, the 20th inst., on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Skirmishing Happy Valley. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves. Recruits will parade under Sergt. Major Bond on the Cricket Ground on Monday the 23rd inst., Wednesday the 25th inst. and Thursday the 26th inst. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

Class of Instruction. The class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th inst. as usual.

Gun Club Hill Picquet and Prisoners of War Camp Guard. The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Wednesday the 18th inst.

Care of Ammunition. Members requiring turpen time can on providing a small bottle obtain same from the Store-keeper, Volunteer Headquarters.

WOMEN HARVESTERS.

Task of Gathering Great Wheat Crop in Canada

Montreal, June 31.—So general are the prospects for an enormous wheat crop in Canada, and so heavily has recruiting drawn upon the available supply of farm workers, that Canadian farmers have been suffering much anxiety as to the prospect of harvesting their crops. Now, however, the difficulty seems on the way to be satisfactorily overcome, for all the able-bodied unemployed women in the eastern industrial centres are being enrolled for harvest work in the West, and they are responding to the call with alacrity.

COMPANY REPORT.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Thirty-third annual report of the board of directors of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited, to be presented to the shareholders at the Thirty-Fourth Ordinary General Meeting, to be held at the offices of the company, on Friday, the 23rd day of July, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

The report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year 1914, is now presented.

Trade in China for the year under review opened in a most disappointing manner and no great improvement was noticeable until the autumn when better conditions prevailed, though opposition on the Calcutta Line continued keen throughout the year.

For this reason the result of the steamer's working compares unfavourably with that of the preceding year, the net amount of profit, after providing for depreciation and all outgoings, amounting to £29,539 15s. 6d. which includes the carry forward of £15,000 from 1913 account.

Out of this balance it is proposed to pay the usual 6 per cent. on the preferred shares which will amount to £14,876 14s. 0d. and also to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. on the deferred ordinary shares which will absorb £7,438 7s. 0d., leaving £7,224 14s. 6d. to be carried forward to 1915 account.

The new steamer for the Upper Yangtze referred to in the last report has been completed and named "Tang Wo." The directors also acquired by purchase a steamer on the stocks for the Lower Yangtze trade but she was requisitioned by the Government. A contract for the replacement of this vessel was immediately entered into but little or no progress in her construction can at present be reported.

The retiring directors are Mr. C. H. Ross and Mr. A. P. Simpson who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Company, the auditors, retire and will be proposed for re-election.

By order of the Board.
A. G. WELLS,
Secretary.

29, Cornhill, London.
15th July, 1915.

Balance Sheet at December, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

To share capital—

Authorized £1,200,000 divided into 120,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary shares, & 120,000 deferred ordinary shares of £5 each.

Subscribed & paid up—

49,589 cumulative preferred ordinary ... 247,945 0 0

49,589 deferred ordinary ... 247,945 0 0

£495,890 0 0

To first Mortgage Debentures—

First issue, of ... £245,000

Subscribed and issued ... 225,300 0 0

Also £16,500 issued and lodged with bankers as security for temporary loans as may be required

To balance of underwriting account ... 88,598 1 5

To sundry creditors in London and China ... 19,457 4 2

To deposits ... 11,335 15 9

To loan from bankers ... 6,500 0 0

To balance from revenue account ... 29,539 15 5

£876,020 16 9

ASSETS.

By steamships, ferries, hulks, boats, &c. ... 753,899 19 4

Less depreciation written off for this year ... 39,545 0 0

714,354 19 4

By coals and provisions on board ships and in godowns ... 11,335 15 11

By office furniture ... 30 0 0

By sundry debtors in London and China, agents' balances, freights, &c. ... 108,881 3 9

By cash in London and China ... 12,662 17 2

By deposits at short notice in names of the trustees for debenture holders ... 1,500 0 0

By investments—

at cost ... 28,056 0 7

By expenses of debenture issues ... 3,480 18 0

Less written off ... 1,480 18 0

2,000 0 0

£876,020 16 9

Revenue Account for Year Ending December 31, 1914.

£ s. d.

To general charges and telegrams in London and China, including directors, trustees and auditors fees ... 7,334 0 5

To debenture interest ... 11,688 15 0

Expenses of debenture issues, amount written off ... 1,480 18 0

To depreciation account—

On steamships, &c. ... 29,545 0 0

On office furniture ... 10 0 0

£39,555 0 0

To war risks insurance for year ... £4,888 0 9

To premiums on redemption of debentures ... 423 15 0

To balance transferred to balance sheet ... 29,539 15 5

£94,910 2 7

By balance from revenue account ... 15,000 0 0

By net earnings of steamers for the year ... 78,182 3 8

By transfer fees ... 14 7 6

By interest account ... 1,713 11 5

£94,910 2 7

C. H. ROSS, Director.

Ed. COUSINS, Director.

Auditors' Report.

We report to the Shareholders that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We have examined and compared the foregoing balance sheet and profit and loss account with the books and vouchers kept by the company in London, and with the statements received from the general managers in China. Subject to the remark that the revenue account has been charged this year with a reduced amount for depreciation of steamers, etc., we are of opinion that the balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the company.

TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.,

Auditors.

London, 15th July, 1915.

A List of the Company's Fleet.

The following is a list of the company's fleet of steamers on December 31, 1914.

Wing Sang, 2,339, tons gross.

Tai Sang, 2,320, tons gross.

Yuen Sang, 1,723, tons gross.

Lien Shing, 1,659, tons gross.

E. Sang, 1,783, tons gross.

Wo Sang, 1,783, tons gross.

Lok Sang, 1,559, tons gross.

Tak Sang, 1,582, tons gross.

On Sang, 2,802, tons gross.

Kut Wo, 2,895, tons gross.

Chang Wo, 1,005, tons gross.

Sui Sang, 2,790, tons gross.

King Sing, 1,983, tons gross.

Fau Sang, 2,251, tons gross.

Chan Sang, 2,217, tons gross.

Sui Wo, 2,872, tons gross.

Loong Sang, 1,738, tons gross.

Mau Sang, 2,181, tons gross.

Kum Sang, 3,236, tons gross.

Lai Sang, 3,459, tons gross.

Kiang Wo, 2,174, tons gross.

Hop Sang, 2,149, tons gross.

Hang Sang, 2,143, tons gross.

Nam Sang, 4,034, tons gross.

Ohoy Sang, 2,284, tons gross.

Kwong Sang, 2,284, tons gross.

Tung Shing, 1,868, tons gross.

Wai Shing, 1,865, tons gross.

Foo Shing, 2,284, tons gross.

Yat Shing, 2,283, tons gross.

Tuck Wo, 2,770, tons gross.

Kut Sang, 4,895, tons gross.

Cook Sang, 3,100, tons gross.

Koon Shing, 2,130, tons gross.

Cheong Shing, 1,989, tons gross.

Chip Shing, 1,934, tons gross.

Loong Wo, 3,770, tons gross.

Hin Sang, 2,928, tons gross.

Yn Sang, 1,844, tons gross.

Tung Wo, 1,337, tons gross.

Total tons 94,837.

PRIVATE DEBTS.

Contracts that Do Not Pay.

Chan Mak Heung came before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, the Registrar, at the Bankruptcy Court, this afternoon, for public examination.

Debtor said he was a contractor. His total assets amounted to \$1,080 and he had a private creditor to the extent of \$1,500. He borrowed \$1,000 with which to carry on the business of contracting and \$500, for a share in the Bijou cinematograph. His business failed and he called a meeting of creditors and they all agreed except five, one of whom was the Wing Hing Bank, who obtained judgment against him for \$3,000, to accept 80 per cent. He was unable to pay and he was compelled to file his petition in Bankruptcy. He offered his creditors 80 per cent. and they refused. His business failed because of the contracts they had on hand being underestimated and thereby causing a loss. After realising all his property there would not be enough to pay his private debts.

The examination was closed.

Subscription List No. 28.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

Ki Lok Lau subscription book 112.40.

Mrs. Wai Kwan Shi \$100

Shanghai Currency 92.10.

To Mong Girls School \$4.65.

Tung Hing Tong Brass Ware Guild 68.00.

Kam Heung Lau subscription book 41.00.

1 subscription book of \$10 1. of \$8. & 4 of \$5, each 36.00.

1 subscription book of \$14. 1 of \$11. & 1 of \$10.05 35.05.

Shing Chai of Siu Wa Yuen 31.00.

Foon Lok Lau subscription book 24.75.

1 Subscriber of \$13.30 & 1 of \$11.24.30.

Master Wai \$20. Shanghai currency 18.42.

1 Subscription book of \$3. 1 of \$2.70 & 1 of \$2.50 each 8.20.

1 Subscription book of 2.20, 1 of \$2. & 2 of \$1. each 6.20.

Already acknowledged 44810.88.

Total \$445392.73.

The Sessions.

The August Criminal Sessions commence to-morrow. There are eight cases for hearing, and both Judges will sit. There is one charge of Murder, one of indecency, one receiving stolen property, one burglary and the remainder robbery.

tons gross. Lok Sang, 1,559, tons gross.

Tak Sang, 1,582, tons gross.

On Sang, 2,802, tons gross.

Kut Wo, 2,895, tons gross.

Chang Wo, 1,005, tons gross.

Sui Sang, 2,790, tons gross.

King Sing, 1,983, tons gross.

Fau Sang, 2,251, tons gross.

Chan Sang, 2,217, tons gross.

Sui Wo, 2,872, tons gross.

Loong Sang, 1,738, tons gross.

Mau Sang, 2,181, tons gross.

Kum Sang, 3,236, tons gross.

Lai Sang, 3,459, tons gross.

Kiang Wo, 2,174, tons gross.

Hop Sang, 2,149, tons gross.

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Tuck Wo, 2,770, tons gross.

Kut Sang, 4,895, tons gross.

Cook Sang, 3,100, tons gross.

Koon Shing, 2,130, tons gross.

Cheong Shing, 1,989, tons gross.

Chip Shing, 1,934, tons gross.

Loong Wo, 3,770, tons gross.

Hin Sang, 2,928, tons gross.

Yn Sang, 1,844, tons gross.

Tung Wo, 1,337, tons gross.

Total tons 94,837.

THE ARSON CHARGE.

Use of Kerosene Suggested.

This afternoon in the Police Court, before Mr. R. Lindell, interesting evidence was adduced in the case, in which five Chinese, a tailor and his folks are charged with arson, in connection with a fire that occurred recently at 153, Queen's Road East.

Mr. T. H. King, assistant deputy Captain Superintendent of Police, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Locker, Deacon and Harston, defended.

Mr. Sara, of the Public Works Department, produced a plan of the shop drawn by himself. It was a three storey building, and when he made the plan the interior of the premises had been entirely gutted, though the roof appeared to be intact.

Mr. E. B. Dovey, the Government Analyst, received on the afternoon of July 6 a number of articles including a bundle of shavings, a tub containing some liquid, and three bundles of shavings wrapped in paper. He found traces of kerosene on all of them. There was quite a fair quantity of kerosene on them. They could not be described as saturated with kerosene.

In answer to Mr. Shenton, witness said there was considerably more water than kerosene on the articles.

Mr. H. A. Lammert, surveyed the burned-out premises on behalf of the Insurance Company, on the afternoon following the fire in the presence of Inspector Gordon. He found the building practically gutted; the floor beams in position but badly charred and the roof intact save for a slight charring of the rafters. From the appearance of the remains there were part-rolls of silk, cashmere, cotton piece-goods, socks, ready-made clothing, all inferior goods.

The Magistrate, to the interpreter who was translating to the prisoners:—"Not so bad as that. Inferior" not "absolutely rotten."

Mr. Shenton:—"The interpreter has apparently formed his own opinion of the case. (Laughter)."

Continuing, witness gave it as his opinion that the stock could not have been worth more than \$1,000. In the back of the shop he found a quantity of wood and rattan shavings, and also three packages of shavings wrapped in paper: they were saturated with kerosene.

Mr. Shenton objected to the phrase "saturated with kerosene" in view of the Government Analyst's evidence.

The witness said that there was sufficient kerosene on this bundle to soil his hands to such an extent that, even after washing, they smelled of oil.

In answer to Mr. Shenton, witness said that leaving out the merits of the present case, as to whether there had been arson or not, he would be prepared to advise the payment of a claim for \$1,000. The stock he found was such as he would expect to find in a shop of this nature.

A broker, in the insurance department of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, deposed to examining the defendant's stock in December last, at 85, Queen's Road East. He found it to be worth about \$3,000. The shop was rather nicely fitted up. Four sewing machines and the working gear of the shop were worth about \$400. The premises were finally insured for \$8,500. The reason for the disparity between the amount of the policy and the amount of the valuation, was that he was told that more silk was expected from Canton. In May last, notification of the removal to 153 Queen's Road East was received at witness' office. The case was proceeding as we went to press.

COMMERCIAL.

Tea.

Messrs. Wm. J. and Hy. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular dated 8th inst. states:—China.—Arrival—Kintano Maru with 3,152 pkgs. and 97 pkgs. in transit. Privately.—The market is quiet and practically unchanged; a little business is doing in new season's advance samples and a few fair-sized lines of common Monings have found buyers. There is practically no demand for old crop lowest grades. Java.—Offerings during the week, 6,735 pkgs., against 4,603 pkgs. last year; total from Jan. 1 to date, 118,830 pkgs., against 137,341 pkgs. last year. A good sized quantity was before the trade and met with good support, previous prices being fairly well maintained. Among the higher averages were:—Santos, Timawatie, and Tjomas Is. Old; Sitaraja, Is. Old; and Singaparna, Is. Old. The average for the whole sale on garden account is 11 1/2 per lb., compared with 8 1/2 a year ago. The smaller supply of 10,386 packages Indian was offered on 12th inst., and met with fair competition at prices showing little change from those of last week. The Ceylon auctions on 13th inst. comprised the larger supply of 41,470 packages Ceylon, and although quality in many cases showed a further falling off a fair demand prevailed, but late rates were not generally maintained.

Silk.

Messrs. Chabrieres, Morel and Cie., of Lyons, write in their monthly report:—The conclusion of the silk crop did not bring the usual stir on our market, the attention this year being absorbed by the war. Transactions in raw material have been maintained at their former level, and as long, indeed, as our manufacturers have to contend with the difficulties connected with the dyeing and the workmanship more activity can hardly be expected. Prices of silk have been but temporarily affected by the relatively low ones accepted for cocoons. Quotations in general remain about the same as a month ago. Japanese have advanced by 1/2 owing to their present great scarcity. Italians are even now tending upwards.—Exchange with Italy experienced, but small fluctuations—between 108 and 109.50 lire for f.100, whilst a rise in the parity in francs of 100 and 101.50 lire has lately checked business with China and Japan. The crop is decidedly smaller in Europe than last year, and is more than a full one in the Far East, considering the remnants of last year; practically, however, this season's supply will only be measured by the quantities that shall be exported. France: The result is worse than expected, and represents a shortage of about 60 per cent. Cocoons fetched f.2.25 to f.2.50, against f.3.80 to f.4.25 last year. Italy: The crop may be considered at least 20 per cent. smaller than last year. The prices of cocoons are as follows:—Calabria and Tuscany, 2.50 to 2.80 lire against 3.75 to 4.20 lire last year; Lombardy, 2.50 to 2.15 lire against 4 to 4.50 lire; Venetia, 2.70 to 3 lire against 3.90 to 4.20 lire; Piedmont, 3 to 3.50 lire against 4 to 4.30 lire. Exchange in 1914, 100.30 lire for f.100. Levant: The Syrian crop is said to be good, but there is no information as to that of Bruso nor of the other countries, where, however, a reduction is probable. Persia and Central Asia: Reports are that these crops will be considerably reduced. Shanghai: The production of white natives and steam flatures is said to be about the same as last year. Canton: The three first crops amount to 17,000 bales, against 23,500 last year. Japan: The crop is reported a good one.

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Cannot be beaten, if Equalled
For Bread Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 sa. ex div. £276 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	830 x div.	790 c. div.	{ £23/3- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	380 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	380	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	\$15	25	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$955 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$955	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	240	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$159 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	159	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$400 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	400	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
C.M. S.S. Co., Ltd.	40 cts. b. x the re- C.M. S.S. Co., Ltd. turn of \$4.50 per s.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$66 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	69	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	22 1/2 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Combined \$152 n. Deferred \$95 sa. Preferred \$57 sa.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	154	96	{ Final of 3 1/2 m'king 5 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$8 1/2 b.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	89 1/2 x div.	82 1/2 x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 1/4 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.									
Ch'na Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$127 1/2 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1913
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$41 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	31/- b.	1,000,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5)
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	\$3.90 x div.	200,000	\$1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tromps Mines Ltd.	31/- b.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & R.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$77 sa. & \$77 1/2 sa.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd.	\$75 sa.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$61 b.	55,700	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	61	49 ex div.	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$90 b.	36,000	\$100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	t. 94	13,000	\$100	t. 100	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$116 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$110 b.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.30 sa. b.	150,000	\$10	all	91 1/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2 Jan.	4 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	t. 100 b.	78,000	\$150	all	98 Dec.	69 Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	100	100	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	t. 175 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	125 May	176	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$71 b.	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	7 1/2	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	\$15 b.	75,000	\$10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	15 1/2	13 1/4	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	\$71 b.	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	69	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	t. 100 1/2 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	102 1/2	96	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 sa. b.	0,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/2 sa. b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$4 1/2 sa. b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$8.5 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	\$5	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$34 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.80 Jan.	5 Dec.	8 1/2	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44 s.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$185 b.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	Final of \$8 making \$83 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$30 sa. s.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	30	25	Final of \$1 mak'ing \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.20 s.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 1/2 Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{ \$10 % for 1914
Langkats	t. 38 1/2 b.	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$91 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 80 cts.	\$1 b.	50,000	\$10	\$1	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	\$1	30 cts.	
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910
Societes des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$9.00 b. x div.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16 1/2	{ \$1.00 for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 sa.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.80 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$7 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	22 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNEY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 17 AUG. 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

August 17th.

Selling.
T/T Bombay 1/9 1/4
Demand 1/9 5/16
30 d/s 1/9 3/8
60 d/s 1/9 7/16
4 m/s 1/9 1/2
T/T Shanghai 78 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight 78 1/2
T/T Singapore 75 1/2
T/T Japan 86
T/T India 134
Demand India 134 1/4

T/T Bombay 134 1/4
Demand Bombay 134 1/4
T/T Calcutta 134 1/4
Demand Calcutta 134 1/4
Demand Manila 85
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 41 1/2
Demand, New York 42
T/T Java 106 1/2
T/T Marks Nom.
Demand Germany 241
T/T France 241
Demand Paris 241 1/2

On Haiphong 9 1/4 prem
On Saigon 9
On Bangkok 87
Buying.
4 m/s L/O 1/9 7/8
4 m/s D/P 1/10
6 m/s L/O 1/10 1/8
30 d/s Sney & M. 1/10 1/8
30 d/s San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/2
4 m/s Marks Nom.
4 m/s France 252
6 m/s France 257

Gold Leaf per tael \$58.70
Sovereign \$112.00 nom.
Bar Silver ready 22 7/8
forward
SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Discount per \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$20.3/4
Chinese 10 \$20.7/8
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$21.1/2
Hongkong 10 \$21.1/2



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BANKS

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BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/-
— \$15,000,000
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
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W. L. Fattenden, Esq., Deputy
Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London
County and Westminster
Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per
annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per
annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per
annum.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

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THE Business of the above
Bank is conducted by the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is al-
lowed on the minimum monthly
balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per an-
num.
Depositors may transfer at their
option balances of \$100 or more
to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.
For the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid Up 662,500
Reserve Fund 100,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank,
Limited.

Every description of Exchange
business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 2 per cent. per annum
on Daily Balance and on Fixed
Deposits at rates which may be
ascertained on application.
C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 25
Malwa, New \$9.100 per 9
Malwa, Old 9.200
Patna, New 9.325 per oke
Patna, Old 9.200
Benares, New 9.050
Benares, Old 8.950

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.
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LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

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CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
Kobe, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN &
LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS open-
ed and FIXED DEPOSITS
received at rates to be ascertain-
ed on application.
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 18,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agents:—
Amoy, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal
Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$1,200,0

